

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE

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STRENGTHENING ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE

(JULY 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 2005)

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Agreement No. 121-A-00-04-00701-00

Period of Performance: 12/15/03-12/15/06

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The activities described below are categorized under the two Program Components, or Tasks, specified in the Cooperative Agreement and the Work Plan for Year Two, as well as under the “Other Activities” section immediately thereafter.

I. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

TASK ONE: IMPROVING THE LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

July and August constituted the bulk of the reporting period, both of which are slow legislative months, with Parliament largely in recess. Nonetheless the period saw the adoption of a revised Parliamentary Election Law, as well as progress in several other areas. Key outputs included:

- Procedurally more sound Parliamentary Election Law adopted and enacted;
- Voter Registration regulations developed; and
- Slow but steady progress on Local Election Law re-working.

Outcome A. *Procedurally More Sound Parliamentary Election Law Adopted and Enacted*

On July 7, Parliament adopted a new edition of the Law of Ukraine “On Election of People’s Deputies of Ukraine” (the “Parliamentary Election Law”), which represents a significant step forward in terms of administration procedures, taking into account the large majority of lessons learned during the 2004 Ukraine presidential election. President Viktor Yushchenko signed the measure on August 19, 2005.

Among other aspects of the legislation, the voter list compilation and adjustment procedure was completely overhauled. Ukrainian voters can now check their voter registration status several months prior to a general parliamentary election, whereas previously this could be done only in the last weeks prior to balloting. The new voter list procedures are the first step in establishing a permanent State Voter Registry. The key procedural enhancements in the revised Parliamentary Election Law were developed with heavy substantive input from SEAUP staff experts, and promoted through events and activities organized and facilitated by SEAUP as well as by Ukrainian NGO grantees working through SEAUP.

Adoption of a party list proportional representation system with a 3 percent threshold is certain to bring about a form of political consolidation within Parliament, which will be especially

important if and when the constitutional amendments adopted on December 8, 2004, take effect and the victors of the March 2006 parliamentary election implement their new power to form the government.

Constraints

While there were no constraints to adoption *per se* of the Parliamentary Election Law, a lack of political will on the part of most parliamentary groups (including the Communists and other opposition parties and substantial elements in the avowedly pro-presidential forces, as well as centrist forces nominally independent but tracing their roots to the former presidential administration) meant that MPs were not interested in engaging in substantial floor debate on, much less adopting, progressive features that could have made the party list proportional representation system open and clearly democratic in both mechanics and spirit. Ukraine now has a Parliamentary Election Law that is sound procedurally but gives national party leaderships more control over who gets a “winning” spot on their party ticket than previously. It is unclear how this will play out in the March 2006 elections.

Outcome B. Voter Registration Regulations Developed

During the reporting period a great deal of low-key work was performed in informal and formal working meetings of the Voter Registration Working Group formed in March 2005 that includes MPs, CEC representatives, Justice and Internal Affairs Ministry officials as well as OSCE, SEAUP and other election law and practice experts.

Taking advantage of the fresh Carpathian Mountain air, SEAUP Deputy Chief of Party Dr. Volodymyr Kovtunets and Activity Manager Serhii Kalchenko participated in an OSC-sponsored Working Group Retreat held on July 18–22, 2005. They, together with CEC Deputy Chair Mykola Melnyk, CEC Secretary Serhii Dubovyk, MP Yurii Klyuchkovsky, OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine Office representative Yevhen Radchenko and a dozen others discussed and prepared a draft order for Compiling the General (National) Voter List. This draft was adopted with minor changes by the CEC in September.

In September, the Cabinet of Ministers adopted other regulations that enabled the voter list provisions of the Parliamentary Election Law and facilitated formal initiation of an important OSCE-supported Voter List Project in which SEAUP is participating.

Constraints

There are no constraints to report beyond a dearth of officials in certain Ukrainian ministries with a genuine understanding of voter registration problems. This meant that CEC, SEAUP and OSCE representatives had to provide very basic election administration education “on the go” while engaging these officials on voter list issues.

Outcome C. Slow but Steady Progress on Local Election Law Re-working

During the reporting period SEAUP continued working on design and drafting of an improved version of the Local Election Law, as the current Law is slated to be replaced on October 1, 2005. The successor law contains a 100 percent closed party list proportional representation

system, a measure of questionable constitutionality at the level of district (“raion”) and regional (“oblast”) council elections. The successor Law is also procedurally outdated as it does not reflect any of the lessons painfully learned during the contentious 2004 Ukraine presidential election.

On September 3, 2005, as the Parliament reconvened for its autumn session, in conjunction with the Election Law Institute and the Parliament State Building and Local Self Government Committee, SEAUP conducted a round table on “Paths for Improving the Law of Ukraine on Election of Deputies of the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Local Councils and Village, Settlement and City Mayors”. More than 50 participants, among them MPs, CEC members and various NGO representatives and election law experts were virtually unanimous in their appraisal of the successor Law as outdated and not fit for implementation for the next local elections, to be conducted in March 2006 in accordance with Constitutional prescriptions.

Election Law Institute (ELI) representatives working under a grant provided by SEAUP presented their draft Local Elections Law, authored by MP Yuriy Klyuchkovskiy. All participants received a copy. The heated discussion that followed was recorded and a transcript was being prepared at the end of the reporting period. It is expected that the next reporting period will see registration of the Klyuchkovskiy draft and its debate (and adoption, with possible amendments) thereafter, in time for the coming local election campaign, which will begin in late November 2005.

Constraints

No particular constraints were faced other than the limited number of MPs well versed in local election legislation drafting and analysis (MPs are better versed in national, *i.e.* parliamentary and presidential, election legislation and take greater interest in them).

Outcome D. *Legacy Grantees Continue Legislative Development Efforts*

During the reporting period, SEAUP grantees under the Legacy grants program continued working on a variety of legislative analysis and development activities. For more detailed information, see Section II below.

Constraints

No substantial constraints were encountered.

TASK TWO: STRENGTHENING ADHERENCE TO THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS BY THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES AND CANDIDATES

During the reporting period SEAUP conducted a number of diverse activities dedicated to building momentum within political parties, NGOs and the CEC to better enforce existing election laws and to better understand expected amendments and enhancements. Included were efforts on:

- Strengthening the capacity of political party election law and administration specialists in all regions of Ukraine;
- Conducting the third annual DA Election Law Summer School;
- Continuing production of an Election Law Violations Video;
- Collaboratively compiling with the CEC the *Statistical Handbook on the 2004 Ukraine Presidential Election*;
- Working with CEC members on a potential booklet on Criminal Liability for Election Law Violations.

Outcome A. Political Party Regional Elections Operatives Engaged through Seminars

During the reporting period SEAUP conducted the first eight (of up to 25) regional seminars for political party elections administration operatives. The purpose of the series is to provide a high level of understanding, engagement and practical knowledge about current election laws, in particular those governing parliamentary and local elections, as well as to discuss potential changes to these laws and their possible impact on practice. The core agenda for these two-day events is represented here:

Day One		
10.00-10.15	Seminar Opening	
10.15-11.30	Survey of election laws (the new Law on Election of People's Deputies of Ukraine", "Law on Election of Deputies of the Supreme Council of Crimea, Local Councils and Village, Settlement and Municipal Heads") and related regulations.	<i>Lecture</i>
11.30-11.45	Coffee break	
11.45-12.45	Strategic planning of election campaigns; past election experience, polling, and legal aspects of campaign planning.	<i>Lecture</i>
12.45-13.30	Election commission systems at parliamentary and local elections; creation and powers of commissions; the legal status of election commissioners; comparative review <i>vis a vis</i> presidential election laws.	<i>Discussion</i>
13.30-14.30	Lunch	
14.30-16:00	Organizing the work of election commissions: conducting meetings and preparing documents.	<i>Training</i>
16.00-16.15	Coffee break	
16:15-17.00	Strategy and tactics for legal support to election campaigns; legal aspects of contemporary electoral technologies.	<i>Lecture</i>
17:00-17:30	Campaign finance regulations.	<i>Discussion</i>
17.30-18.30	Legal support for campaigning and propaganda; campaign monitoring; ensuring equal rights of candidates in this context.	<i>Training</i>

Day 2		
9.30-10.15	Adjudication of election complaints: an overview.	<i>Lecture</i>
10:15-11.30	The complaints process at parliamentary elections; preparing complaints; review of complaints by election commissions and courts.	<i>Training</i>
11.30-11.45	Coffee break	
11:45-13.00	The complaint process at local elections; preparing complaints; review of complaints by election commissions and courts.	<i>Training</i>
13.00-14.00	Lunch	
14.00-14.30	Collection, systematization and analysis of campaign information.	<i>Lecture</i>
14.30-15.15	Electoral process monitoring; organization of official observation efforts throughout the electoral process; compliance with election procedures.	<i>Discussion</i>
15.15-15.45	Liability for violating election laws.	<i>Lecture</i>
15.45-16.00	Coffee break	
16.00-16.30	Readying of election commissioners and official observers.	<i>Discussion</i>
16.30-17.00	Concluding thoughts and remarks.	

Note: training and discussion sessions involve break down of large group into two-or-three small groups. Training materials include election laws, commentary, excerpts from CEC, SEAUP and other relevant publications.

Seminars were conducted as follows:

Luhansk	June 18–19	Chernihiv	August 27–28
Donetsk	June 18– 9	Sumy	September 3-4
Odesa	June 25–26	Kharkiv	September 10-11
Dnipropetrovsk	June 25–26	Vinnytsia	September 10-11

Participation at the two-day seminars varied from 50-to-60 persons. While all political parties contesting parliamentary elections from 2002 or the 2004 presidential election (nominating or supporting a candidate) were invited, well developed national or “first tier” parties were most enthusiastic in participating. Leading participants included: People’s Union Our Ukraine; Batkivshchyna (Fatherland); Party of the Regions; Socialist Party of Ukraine; Communist Party of Ukraine; People’s Party of Ukraine; Ukrainian People’s Party; National Rukh of Ukraine; Reforms and Order Party; United Social Democrats.

Constraints

There were no constraints to report. Our experience showed some regional distinctions in party organizing capacity as reflected in seminar participation.

Outcome B. *Third Annual DA Election Law Summer School Conducted*

On July 9-16, DA conducted its third annual Election Law Summer School. This comprehensive survey of election law and practice in Ukraine brought together 49 law, political science, journalism and other students, as well as young political operatives from throughout the country in an intense series of intellectual and leadership exercises. Instructors included SEAUP staff, professors, CEC Deputy Chair Maryna Stavniychuk, Higher Administrative Court Judge (and former CEC member) Vasyl Spivak and others. The Summer School is an important element in the current USAID-CEC Plan of Cooperation for 2005-2006. See Section II below for a more detailed description.

Constraints

No constraints were encountered, other than the logistical complications created by complete ignorance by provincial accountants of current VAT exemption procedures that USAID projects operate under in Ukraine.

Outcome C. *Continued Production of Election Law Violations Video*

During the reporting period, SEAUP continued production of its election violations law video in cooperation with the Rule of Law Foundation. Titled “No Way to Choose”, the video highlights the specific consequences of specific criminal violations committed by election administrators during the 2004 Ukraine presidential election. When completed in October the video will be released for broadcast on some two-to-three dozen regional TV stations, bringing the need to respect laws home to millions of viewers—some of whom will be tapped for service in election commissions for the 2006 parliamentary and local elections.

Constraints

There are no constraints to report other than that the summer vacation schedule made consultation with many CEC members difficult and pushed production back by a few weeks.

Outcome D. *Statistical Handbook on the 2004 Presidential Election Published*

During the reporting period, SEAUP supported the CEC in the assembly and publication of the Statistical Handbook on the Ukraine 2004 Presidential Election. This 608-page hardbound volume contains statistical information on the voting conducted on October 31, November 21 and December 26, 2004. It also contains information (including biographies and platforms) on all 24 registered candidates, background and other useful data. The total print run was 2,000 copies. Publication of this tome was in implementation of the USAID-CEC Plan of Cooperation for 2005-2006; support for this publication was also provided by the OSCE Project Coordinator Office in Ukraine.

Constraints

There are no constraints to report.

Outcome E. *Booklet on Criminal Liability for Election Law Violations*

During the reporting period, the CEC and SEAUP explored the possibility of publishing a booklet on the difficult issue of criminal liability for election law violations. Given the need to go beyond building a fire break against violations for the 2006 elections, CEC Deputy Chair Mykola Melnyk and SEAUP AM Oleksandr Barabash took the lead on identifying options. If a decision to proceed is undertaken, the material will be prepared for inclusion as an instructional/training aide to be distributed through the CEC to all 225 Constituency Election commissions pipelining down to the more than 36,000 Polling Station commissions expected to be formed for the 2006 parliamentary (and local) elections. A minimum circulation would be 40,000, though a greater number could be printed if resources permit. A decision will be taken by early October.

Constraints

There are no constraints to report.

Outcome F. *NGO/Regional Resource Center Grantees at Work*

During the reporting period, SEAUP grantees conducted a broad range of activities aimed at assisting Ukrainian official institutions, parties, and civil society to enhance compliance and implementation of the election laws. For more detail, see Section II below.

Constraints

Again, there are no constraints to report.

II. OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, SEAUP conducted or participated in a number of activities in direct support of our two core Project Tasks. They are discussed below.

A. *Grant Programs*

Legacy Grant Program

1. Election Law Institute: The purpose of the grant to the Law Institute is to advance research on current Ukrainian election legislation and practice of implementation; develop proposals for improving the parliamentary and local election laws; undertake comparative analysis of the 2006 parliamentary and local elections to evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of legal provisions introduced during 2005, *i.e.* before the 2006 elections.

During the reporting period, the grantee conducted two round tables; completed work on a new edition of the draft Local Election Law; registered (through the contribution of prime author MP Yuriy Klyuchkovskiy) it in Parliament; prepared and printed a limited run of the draft for

circulation amongst experts and journalists; and assembled materials from round tables on the topic of the State Voter Registry.

2. Institute of Applied Humanitarian Researches (Kharkiv): The purpose of this grant is to conduct a three-tiered review of the current presidential, parliamentary and local election laws on their compliance with international standards for democratic elections; and to evaluate the structure, internal logic and practice of implementation in the context of developing a systematic approach to election legislation drafting.

During the reporting period, further provision was made by SEAUP for the grantee to conduct 14 extension seminars covering 17 critical regions of Ukraine with “judicial discussion events” for judges who will be hearing election law cases during the March 2006 parliamentary and local elections. Unlike the discussion events conducted before the 2004 presidential election, their current effort aims at analyzing recent court cases and practices, with the aim of instilling respect for lines of reasoning and theories of adjudication that more closely cleave to contemporary notions of and standards for free and fair elections. Put another way, the events will help in restating Ukrainian election statutes in the light of what is *de facto*, if not *de jure*, a body of precedents set in 2004 by the Ukrainian courts. The seminars are analytical in nature but contain the same two way street approach at their core, which proved highly successful in 2004. To better provide for this extended series of seminars, IAHR’s total grant amount was adjusted to \$91,860.00

Reports filed with SEAUP verify that during the reporting period IAHR conducted two round tables in Ivano-Frankivsk and Odesa; continued analyzing Ukrainian electoral legislation as well as its analytical report on the state of the laws; and continued assembly and analysis of court practice materials, in particular in preparation for the extension events described above.

3. Razumkov Centre: The purpose of the Razumkov Centre grant is to monitor the legislative and political processes with regard to prospective changes in election laws, in particular the parliamentary election law; to conduct a round table on the state of the election law and the political background in Ukraine the year before the 2006 parliamentary elections; and to publish a special issue of the *National Security and Defense Journal* dedicated to the legal framework and political background for the coming parliamentary election.

Reports detail that between June and September the grantee conducted its global analysis of Ukrainian election laws and regulations, thereby providing further analytical inputs to the report being prepared. The Centre also conducted a national public opinion poll that will be presented during the coming reporting period at a major round table on the state of political parties before the onset of the 2006 parliamentary election campaign.

4. Institute of Politics: The purpose of this grant is to analyze and inform the legislative process on campaigning, campaign advertising and related issues, with the overall aim of improving and equalizing the access of candidates, parties and blocs to all forms of media.

The Institute conducted an expert survey on legal regulation of Internet resources of Ukraine, as well as a round table on “Legal Regulation of the Use of Internet Resources” during the reporting period. This event included 45 participants and 30 journalists. The grantee also conducted a

working meeting with experts to find common denominators in election law regulation of the Internet, in particular in the campaigning context.

5. Agency for Legislative Initiatives: The purpose of the grant to ALI is to facilitate a comprehensive comparative analysis of European and Ukrainian local election laws with the aim of crafting sensible enhancements; further, to conduct three public hearings (in a round table format) in diverse regions of the country, presenting current local election laws and proposed changes for “user” review and critique; and to conduct a Kyiv conference on the state of local election law.

Reports on file at SEAUP offices verify that in the June through September period, the grantee conducted a detailed review of legal regulation of local elections and ways to enhance the legislative framework. A round table was conducted as a hearing on this topic in the southern Ukrainian city of Kherson. Preparations were underway for a publication devoted to enhancement of the Local Election Law.

NGO Network Grant Program

6. Bukovynian Election Centre: The purpose of this particular grant is to establish a regional election law resource center in southwestern Ukraine with the aim of disseminating information, conducting training activities and providing consultations on election administration to political parties, candidates and NGOs; and to establish outreach centers in five contiguous regions of southwestern Ukraine. These outreach centers would serve primarily electoral process participants but could also synergize with voter information coalitions.

Grantee reports detail that during the reporting period the Centre recruited candidates to its group of trainers, who will operate in affiliation with the regional election law resource center; disseminated a promotional booklet amongst media, NGOs and political party officials in the Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky, Vinnytsia and Odesa regions; conducted project presentations at Center for Ukraine Reform Education press clubs in two regions (Vinnytsia and Khmelnytsky); began providing election law consultations to political party, NGO and local government representatives; supported the work of groups established by the CEC to begin assembly of the national voter list for the 2006 parliamentary election; conducted a Training of Trainers; and identified primary methodological issues likely to be encountered during high intensity or mass training to be conducted in the coming months. The grantee also disseminated a question and answer booklet on local elections.

7. Institute for Policy Studies (Lviv): This grant was provided to establish a regional election law resource center that would provide information, conduct training and give consultations on election laws and procedures to the political and NGO communities; and to build up the legislative and policy analysis capabilities of the grantee in the elections and political processes area. The grantee will also establish outreach stands at regional partner organizations and will conduct an election law summer seminar (inspired to a degree by DA/SEAUP election law summer schools and other NGO-implemented summer camps).

The Institute organized and conducted a Summer School on Election Law for NGO Leaders (including recruitment of participants, development of instructional materials, logistical arrangements etc.); published the second issue of its election law center bulletin, focusing on

compilation of general voter lists; and conducted analysis of current laws regulating compilation of voter lists. The grantee also developed the structure and design for its website.

8. Center for Political Education: This grant funds research on establishing NGO networks and NGO resource coalitions in an election context. Further, it will help establish a national NGO network in this area; formulate a strategic plan and management for the network; establish a training strategy and methodology (including TIT methodology) for NGO election activists; conduct direct training of client NGOs in three areas pertaining to election administration; and organize a national conference in the prelude to the 2006 elections.

The grantee conducted four training seminars for NGO representatives (in Kyiv, Uzhhorod, Koblieva and Snovyanka); developed the structure and design for the project website; and developed a strategy for enhancing NGO network activities.

Grant to OSCE to support the Ukraine Voter List Project

Commencing in June, SEAUP and the OSCE Office of the Project Coordinator in Ukraine discussed and then proceeded to negotiate grant support for the latter's Ukraine Voter List Project. At the end of the reporting period all terms had been agreed to and a grant was imminent, pending certain clarification of the CEC's role in the project.

Preparations underway for 2006 Parliamentary Election Poll Station Commissioner Mass Training Program

By August 22, 2005 SEAUP had written up a first draft of the Request for Applications (RFA) for the 2006 Parliamentary Election Poll Station Commissioner Mass Training Program. In mid-September the RFA was sent for review to DA Home Office and approved shortly thereafter.

Constraints

There were no particular constraints to report.

B. 2005 Election Law Summer School

The Third Annual DA Election Law Summer School (second in the SEAUP framework; the first Summer School was conducted as part of the USAID Elections and Political Processes Project, also implemented by DA), was held on July 9–15, 2005, in the remote northwestern Ukraine lakefront resort town of Shatsk in Volyn region. The School is an important element of the USAID-CEC Plan of Cooperation for 2005–2006.

Some 195 applicants competed for the 50 spots available. In the end 52 participants were selected as there were several tie scores; nearly two thirds of participants were women. Two participants left the Summer School due to cancelled leave (both were called in to work on election legislation on an urgent basis by their employer) one day after the School began, while one other left of his own volition on July 14. In the end 49 participants successfully completed the seven day intensive curriculum and were tested on their knowledge and skill level.

Regional breakdown of Summer School participants:

Region	# of participants	Region	# of participants
Auton. Republic of Crimea	2	Mykolayiv	3
Vinnitsia	2	Odesa	2
Volyn	7	Poltava	0
Dnipropetrovsk	2	Rivne	1
Donetsk	5	Sevastopol City	0
Zhytomyr	1	Sumy	0
Zakarpattia	1	Ternopil	0
Zaporizhia	2	Kharkiv	2
Ivano-Frankivsk	0	Kherson	1
Kyiv City	11	Khmelnysky	1
Kyiv	1	Cherkasy	0
Kirovohrad	0	Chernivtsi	0
Luhansk	3	Chernihiv	1
Lviv	1		
		Total	49

Participant breakdown by profession/specialization follows:

Political Science	13
Law	17
Sociology	2
International Affairs	3
Other	14
Total	49

The Summer School agenda, a comprehensive survey of all major election law topics, combined with a blend of the “political and sociological” aspects of elections, was fully implemented, with the exception of a comparative survey of foreign election legislation (MP Yuri Klyuchkovsky was forced to cancel at the last minute due to Parliamentary Election Law action and related issues). Participants were given three 45 minute lessons in the morning, while afternoons were devoted to round table and seminar activities. Three or four seminar/round table options were available each day; a total 21 lectures and 19 round tables/seminars were provided.

Instructors included:

Maryna Stavniychuk, Deputy Chair of the CEC;
 Vasyl Spivak, Judge at the Higher Administrative Court of Ukraine and a CEC member in 1997 - 2004;
 Volodymyr Kampo, Professor at the Academy of Municipal Administration (in Kyiv);
 Serhii Ryabov, Professor at Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University;
 Anatoliy Romanyuk, Professor at the Ivan Franko Lviv National University;
 Ilko Kucheriv, Director of the Democratic Initiatives Foundation;
 Oleksandr Vorobyov, SEAUP Activity Manager;
 Serhii Kalchenko, SEAUP Activity Manager; and

Dr. Volodymyr Kovtunets, SEAUP Activity Manager.

Summer School participants received the following materials:

- Election and related legislation compendium;
- A book by Andriy Kulish and Nina Samolevska of the Center for Ukraine Reform Education entitled “Elections, Campaigning, Media”;
- “Comparative Analysis of the Political Systems of the Countries of Western Europe: Institutional Dimension” by Prof. Anatoliy Romanyuk, Franko University;
- Proceedings from the “Analysis of the Central Election Commission’s Application of the Presidential Election Law” conference conducted by the Election Law Institute;
- Elections and Democracy, Issue 3 (2005);
- SEAUP election commissioner training materials from the 2004 presidential election cycle;
- Proceedings and other materials from seminars and round tables held in 2004 and 2005 on voting abroad issues (primarily produced by SEAUP and ELI).

The Summer School included the role playing game “Election of the Best Summer School Participant”. Procedures were adapted from the then current Parliamentary Election Law. An election commission composed of participants was convened and debates were held, election cases litigated in accordance with the Code of Administrative Adjudication. The role playing game was moderated by SEAUP AM Oleksandr Vorobyov and Higher Administrative Court of Ukraine Judge Vasyl Spivak. All 49 participants passed the test given them at the conclusion of the Summer School, with an average score of 4.07 on a 5 point scale. The top three participants (test score) were Oleh Prostybozhenko (Kyiv region); Ihor Korotych (Horlivka, Donetsk region); and Olha Mashtakova (Horlivka, Donetsk region).

Participants received prizes, copies of the Court Case Compendium published by the CEC with SEAUP assistance earlier this year, and the book “The Price of a Vote: Strategic Coordination in Election Systems throughout the World” by Harry Cox. Attendees registered approval of their Summer School experience, as reflected in the following average customer evaluation scores (on a 1-to-5 basis, with 5 high): Organization of the Summer School = 4.7; Content of Instruction = 4.5; Instructional materials = 5.

Constraints

No constraints were encountered.

C. Appearances and Publications by SEAUP Staff, etc.

During the reporting period SEAUP staff participated in a variety of events and activities organized by NGOs working on elections issues; among the more noteworthy are:

June 21–22: SEAUP DCOP Dr. Volodymyr Kovtunets participated in the “Elections 2006” conference in Lviv, organized by a SEAUP grantee, the Institute of Political Studies.

July 8–9: SEAUP AM Oleksandr Barabash participated in the round table “Parliamentary Election 2006: Path to Victory” and made a survey presentation on the legal framework.

August 2-5: SEAUP AM Oleksandr Vorobyov participated in election training undertaken by the PORA NGO. At this multi-day training Mr. Vorobyov gave a series of lessons on the legal framework for parliamentary elections and the role (visible and not) of NGOs in election administration. The training took place in Yampil district of Vinnytsia region. Thereafter, Mr. Vorobyov provided training and orientation to several hundred youths attending a summer camp for orphans in the Carpathian Mountains. The camp's civic education component included vote observation and first time voter instruction as well as youth leadership training.

July 22–29: SEAUP AM Oleksandr Barabash participated in a Summer School on Legal Aspects of Election Administration organized SEAUP grantee the Institute for Political Studies.

During the reporting period, SEAUP AM Serhii Kalchenko penned four articles on election laws, focusing on litigation, as follows:

- “Certain Aspects of Court Practice in Election Litigations of 2004” (Part One) Legal Journal, Issue 6 (36) pp. 103-113. 2005.
- “Certain Aspects of Court Practice in Election Litigations of 2004” (Part Two) Legal Journal, Issue 7 (37) pp. 93-99. 2005.
- “Legal Position Highlights: Practice by the Supreme Court in Election Litigation of 2004”. *Right to Choose Journal*, Issue 1 (1) pp. 57-63. 2005.
- Election Legislation: Novelties in Legal Regulation” *Yurydychna Hazeta* newspaper, Issue 16 (52) of August 31, 2005.

III. FINANCIAL REPORT

Contractor Name: Development Associates, Inc.
Cooperative Agreement No.: 121-A-00-04-00701-00
Quarterly Financial Report, Cumulative through September 30, 2005

Authorized Expenditures:	\$5,980,893.00
Actual Expenditures to Date:	\$2,564,344.25
Balance Remaining:	\$3,416,548.75